

Extracts.

TWO SONNETS.

If we be loath to chance, indeed, and tend
Not whither, how the blunderer finds
That, living, good we live, in scorn of this,
Its wages serve to the end end.

If the last, man's bitter for things things
The result in due, the give of his life,
Why press with growing need a hopeless strife,
Why hunt for things—should be dream of things?

O Mother Death! thou hast one law so mild,
We call it death—let thy creature own it;
This which, which the parent and the child—
Why has man's loving heart alone outgrown it?

Why has that travel's so to be denied,
So trampled by a world-bee's patrician?

Ripe fruit of science—its crowning fact—
We grasp at this in the trembling expectation,
Why, why wait for things for things for things?
Words of the Universe, enshrine it in fact!

Words, pregnant words, but only part of speech;
As yet, no utterance made in children use,
With meanings struggling through to be confessed,
And linked signs which only beyond our reach.

Work on it, patient, children of the time,
Who lead your fathering minds to Nature's vision,
Fulfill your present task, so price sublime
We wait not of your hearts may still rejoice.

Some strain of music shape the wild turmoil,
And convey the passion of your soul.
—Speaker.

"HOPE YOU LIKE IT?"

"Laughable incidents occur sometimes,
such as the following, in which I was a
principal actor."—Whilst sitting with the
Grand Sheriff in closed tent, the servants,
who had strict orders not to admit any one
became overpowered by the pressing crowd,
and suddenly the fastenings gave way, the
tent was forcibly opened, and in advanced
the mob—dirty old hags, strongly emul-
gating children, men and women, old and
young, all threw themselves upon me,
and covered me with their filthy faces.
As being sick at the time, they had mis-
taken me as sitting on the carpet
(the Grand Sheriff happened to be sit-
ting on a stool at the time), for the de-
scendant of the Prophet; and whilst I, with
cries and blows, tried to make them under-
stand that I was not the Grand Sheriff, he
sitting on his chair, almost beside himself
with laughing, cried "Mustafa, kemini."
(Hope you like it). I was obliged to have
an extra wash, both of myself and my clothes,
to get rid of the catchable and feeble so-
venirs of these holy embracings.—From
"Adventures in Morocco," by Dr. Kalkf.

SPANIARDS AND THE FRENCH—

THE VICTORY OF ROCORO.

The empire which the Spaniards reared
during the 15th and 16th centuries, was
perhaps, the most splendid and far-reaching
that the world has ever seen. It comprised
the most beautiful, flourishing, and civilised
regions of Europe. It spread over rich and
extensive islands, breathing the fragrance
of the tropics, and the vegetation of the
tropical clime; some of which, until the close
of the 15th century, had slept in virgin beau-
ty, still fresh from the hand of nature, in the
embrace of an unknown ocean. And beyond
this ocean it extended over boundless realms
of a new world, the wealth and magnificence
of which were hardly exaggerated by popular
fancy that pictured them peopled with gen-
tles, flowing with rivers of gold, realising the
enchanted dreams of Eastern poets. Every
sea of which the enterprise of Europe had
made a pathway was subject to Spanish
sway. It was the Castilian who first
uttered the proud boast—that on the
dominions of his sovereign the sun never
set. Profound statesmanship and consummate
military skill were the architects of this
splendid fabric; as they had built up their
vast empire long crumbled into dust. In
truth, not even Rome, in her palmiest days,
produced, with an equal period, a larger
number of great public men than the
Spanish Monarchy could show during the
century of its greatest glory. For the
reigns of Ferdinand and Philip II. Standing out
in brighter radiance from the illustrious
throne, are the undying forms of the Emperor
Charles V., Gonzalo of Cordova, Christopher Co-
lumbus, Hernan Cortes, Cardinal Ximenes,
and Granvello, Alva and Pescara, Don John of
Austria, the type of Christian heroism, Alon-
so Fernan, the type of the finished warrior,
and Alonzo de Ercilla, the type of the poet,
and Alonzo de Ercilla, the type of the poet.

Between this great monarchy, from
its earliest consolidation, and the neigh-
bouring kingdom of France, there had
existed an intense national rivalry. At this
time the conflict was not unequal. The
of the two nations for superiority deluged
Europe with civilised Europe with blood,
and especially desolated the classic land of
Italy, where genius, drinking at perennial
fountains of inspiration, has in every age
crowned the indestructible beauty of nature
with imperishable garlands. But, after a
time, the preponderance of Spain became
unquestionable. Her vast resources, the
unquestionable ability of her rulers, the consummate
valour of her troops, filled the rest of Europe
with a well-founded fear that she would achieve
universal dominion. In the obstinate and
often repeated warfare the power of France
was crippled by memorable reverses at
Pavia and St. Quentin. The Huguenot
convulsion which followed the death of
Philip II. of Spain has thrown a gloom
upon the history of France, and the influence of
a degenerate line, and the influence of
corrupt hands, was apparent in the rapid
decay of his empire. The liberality of Cardinal
Richelieu, the regency of Anne of Austria,
the crown crushed by Philip II., had never
been permitted to bud forth again. The old
crusading spirit was now out of date. The
monarchy had accomplished its peculiar mis-
sion, the great Catholic reaction had spent its
force. There no longer existed within the
State an element of strong vital principle or
a regenerating element. With the hurly love
of adventure, born of popular freedom and
elevated by religious zeal, the lust of con-
quest had also passed away. The riches of
Mexico and Peru enriched the iron energies
which a world in arms could not subdue.
And when the mighty genius of Richelieu, the
united strength of France to humble her old
rival, it was seen how languid was the life
current that animated a colossal frame; how
rapidly the powerful empire of Philip II.
was collapsing into a servile mass, terrible only
in the prestige of former glories. Still, how-
ever, the superb monarchy preserved its
proportions. Internal revolution, or foreign
aggression had, as yet, scarcely torn a
scar from the haughty diadem of Spain and the
Indies. The fairest regions of Europe, the
realms subdued by Cortez and Pizarro, where
the soil teemed with precious stones and the
rivers flowed over sands of gold, remained
subject to its sway. Civil war, the
hated and feared in every known region of the
globe. The Spanish army, which England
was charged to oppose consisted of twenty-
seven thousand veteran troops under the
command of Don Francisco de Melo, an ex-
perienced general. De Melo had been led
to Roroni, a frontier town of considerable
strength, embowed in the forest of Arden-
nes. It was the key of the province of
Champagne, and the capture would open the

road to Paris. The young duke marched
with twenty thousand men to relieve the
place; and neither the news of the death of
Louis XIII., which reached him on his way,
nor the positive orders from the king, which
he received on his way, could induce him to
risk a battle with the Spaniards. He was
appointed to restrain his well-known im-
petuosity, checked the rapidity of his move-
ments. He was determined to fight at all
hazards. The Spaniards had pitched their
camp on an uneven plain of small extent,
surrounded on all sides by woods and marshes,
and crowned by the beleaguered fortress.
Their position, which could only be approach-
ed through a narrow defile, was naturally almost
impenetrable. But De Melo was himself too
anxious for battle to avail himself of his
advantages of ground for the purpose of de-
laying. Confronting in the superior numbers
and the tried valour of the Spaniards, and
the tactical value of the critical state of affairs in
France, he had resolved to terminate the
war by a decisive blow. He therefore permitted
the French army to pour without molestation
through a narrow pass, and encamp on a small
eminence fronting his own position. Evening
was closing in, and both sides prepared for
a decisive battle at break of day. Marshal
Bouillon, terrified at the Spaniards' rashness in
exposing such a large force to the assault of a
superior army in a position in which
defeat was destruction, earnestly besought
him to draw back while there was yet time.
But the duke, surrounded by young
French nobles—eager for glory
himself, and having the support of General
Bouillon, the French cavalry charged
with the most brilliant courage into the
thick of the enemy's ranks, and the highest
pitch of enthusiasm by the example of
their young leader, who rode in the fore-
most line, his plumes floating above the
thick of the fight, a Frenchman, who
was the real hero of the night, and who
third time the choicest troops of France
were scattered in frightful dismay, or
fell in rows, moved down by the iron tem-
pest that burst from that fatal square. It
was then that the Count of Fuentes showed
with what grandeur a noble spirit can rise
superior to the infirmities of the body, and
the plagues of death itself. Broken by years
and the plagues of death, and covered with
wounds, he issued his orders from the litter
that he soaked with his blood, and to sustain his
companions in arms by voice and example.
The brave heroes, galled by their ram-
pant ranks, again awaited with unflinching
resolution, the shock of the foe. At last En-
glish bringing up all his forces, horse, foot,
and artillery, assailed the Spaniards on
every side. But the Spanish officers now
saw that further resistance could only result
in useless slaughter. Their men had
fallen; Fuentes was expiring of his wounds,
and there was no longer a hope of success.
The fugitive cavalry, meeting in its flight
the advancing troops of General Beck, had
communicated to them its own panic, and
hurry them along in each headlong rout, that
all the cannon and baggage of the division
was abandoned to an unseen enemy. The
Spanish officers, therefore, cried out by signs
to surrender. English, overjoyed,
advanced alone to accept their submission.
But the Spanish soldiers, mistaking the
friendly gestures for hostile signals, received
him with a terrible volley of musketry.
He escaped by a miracle. The French,
arranged at this seeming—parade, rushed
forward to accept the surrender, and to
before the exertions of the officers on
both sides could stay the slaughter. The
surviving Spaniards surrendered. Such
was the victory of Rocoro, one of the most
glorious and decisive in history. It was
the death-blow of the great Spanish monarchy.
The renowned tercios, so long the pride
of the Spanish arms, were annihilated after
the battle which had been their strength in the morning,
answered with a mournful pride, "You have
only to count the dead and the prisoners."
Spain henceforth was unable to maintain the
leading position which for more than a cen-
tury she had held. From the battle of
Rocoro, the decline of the Spanish monarchy
of the French which has more than once
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"The Great Conde and the Period of the
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of the enemy; then, wheeling right and
left, rode them down in masses. The
left was strewn with the broken ranks
of the Spaniards, who were scattered
everywhere. The French, on the other
hand, of command, saved himself with
difficulty by the speed of his horse. But
the battle was not yet over. It still remained
to vanquish the Spanish infantry, drawn
up in a solid square, had hitherto stood
motionless, haughty and menacing, but calm
in the face of the most terrible storm.
The French, charged with the lightning of war,
English, surrounded these stern warriors for
some time with admiration mingled with
anxiety; but while he hesitated to attack
them, information reached him of the ap-
proach of General Beck's division. It was
clear that he had no more time to lose.
Having first ordered a furious cannonade
with all his guns, and broken in pieces the
serried lines of the enemy, he collected his
cavalry into one mass and threw it into the
square. The Spaniards remained motionless
till their assailants had come to within fifty
feet; then their ranks opening, vomited forth
a hissing torrent of flame and death that
swept the ranks of the French, and in paucity
of time the French ranks were broken in
pieces. So terrible was the carnage and confusion
in the French ranks, that a charge of the Ger-
man or Walloon horse must have totally
changed the fortunes of the day. But these
were already far away from the field, and
Bouillon rallied his men with extraordinary
promptitude. Again and yet again the
French artillery thundered, and in pauses of
the cannonade, the French cavalry charged
with the most brilliant courage into the
thick of the enemy's ranks, and the highest
pitch of enthusiasm by the example of
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Why do not men write as they speak?
Why do they not convey their meaning in
books in the good way English which they
employ at the dinner table, or when giving
their household orders? Such are the ab-
surd questions that are asked every day. It
never seems to enter into the minds of
people that the language of a thing, public
speaking, and writing, are three things, that
each involves and requires a distinct setting
of the faculties for its exercise; that in pas-
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powers must be called into play that were be-
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